ONE OF COL. ROOSEFELT'S MEN PRAC-TICES A POLITICAL SPEECH.

Getting Ready for the Fall Campaign, He Nays.—The Camp Wikoff Photographer Kept Busy by the Colored Soldiers.—A School for Buglers.—A Begular's Advice.

CAMP WIRDLY, MONTAUR POINT, L. L. Sept. 12. -Night had fallen upon the camp, and except for the songs of the negro troopers who were solding an impromptu concert and an occasional burst of laughter from the other campa where men were gathered about the big open fires, the cavalry division was silent. The writer's horse was picking his way gingerly across the hillocks between the rough riders' camp and the lake, both he and his rider having lost their bearings, when the horse pricked up his ears inquiringly and turned his head toward a quarter of the compass where could be heard a strange rising and falling note. which presently resolved itself into the tones of the human voice. Urged onward, the horse with some relucrance climbed the intervening hill. Below was a small, natural amphitheatre. and somewhere near the centre of it was the source of a voice which proclaimed in oratori-

'Feller citizens, I ain't a voter in your free and glorious State. Out where I vote I have to ride fifty miles to the polls, through a region principally inhabited by ki-yotees an' pizen snakes an' tarantellers an' such like measly varmints. I ain't had the advantages that most of you gents before me with clean collars and diamond pins in their neckties has had; but I tell you, feller citizens, in a crisis like this I'm with you. Loud applause. (Seems to melike that's about the place applause ought to come in.) You have nominated for Governor of your great State the whitest man that ever set finger on a trigger. Great cheering. I've

'Ker-chug, ker-chug, ker-chug!" interrupt-

ed a frog down in the swamp.
"I'll attend to you later, you white-livered rep-tyle," said the orator. "If you're goin' to cheer cheer in the right place. Yes, gents of this intelligent an' well-meanin' assemblage. when Col. Roosevelt (tremendous cheers) consented to run for Governor, it was a foregone cinch that every man in the State that isn't a yaller dog would get up at 6 o'clock in the mornin' to vote for him an' keep on votin' until the polls closed. Tumuitous yells. I tell you what, fellers-I mean my noble feller citizens-if I seen a man before me that I thought was goin' to vote any other way than fer the Colonel of my regiment, which I have the honor to belong to. I'd draw a bead on him right from here.

'Haw-haw! Hee-haw-haw!" snorted an army

"Prolonged laughter," amended the orator, "You guys-gents-that ain't seen the old man in a scrap, can't appreciate the kind of a Christian an' scholarly gent that he is. How any pop-eyed skunk can have the nerve to get up an' make a race ag'in him is one of them mysteries that had ought to be solved with a six-shooter. But what's the diff, anyway. That misguided guy'll never be heard of again. He'll be swept under in a tidal wave an' froze up in an iceberg an' fell on by an avalanche, an' Col. Boosevelt, our glorious candidate, will maren on to victory with the American flag in one hand an' a Spanish scalp in the other."

At this point the auditor's horse neighed and the auditor himself furnished a round of ap-What's that?" inquired the speaker. "I

was just goin' to put in some more loud cheers. Who are you 2" The writer explained and then asked: "Prac-

tiefng up a little?"
"Yep," said the rough rider. "We're all goin'
on the stump for Teddy."

The artillery Sergeant was giving one of his rars and highly prized lectures, with illustrations from his own experience, to an audience of respectful recruits. His text was that the true solider should know everything, and if there should be anything he didn't know, to conceal carefully his lack of knowledge.

"Now, look at me," he said. "I'm in the service more years than you boys has got hairs on your chins, and at that there ups and comes something now and again that I have to learn. Do I admit to my superiorgofficers that I don't know it? Not me. I kuts on that it's all A B C to me, and goes at it binn't till I learn it. When I was down at Governors Island, not so many years ago, there was a new kind of fancy gun arrived at Fort Slocum, and the Colonel got orders to send a man up there to learn the boys the use of it.

"Sergeant's aven be me. "I want you to

years ago, there was a new kind of fancy gun arrived at Fort Slocum, and the Colonel got orders to send a man up there to learn the boys the use of it.

"Sergeant, says he to me. I want you to go up to Fort Slocum to-merrow and drill the men there on that Brown-Robinson piece."

"Yes, sir,' says I, saluting.

"Do you understand the mechanism of It?' says he, looking at me very sharp.

"To be sure, sir,' says I. I seen them shooting with it at Fort McPherson two years ago."

That's very curious,' says he, 'seeing it's only been in use in this country for less than a year,' and he gave me the laugh. But you go ahead, anyway, says he, 'for if you can't put it through there's no man here that can.'

"You may guess that I got on the train thinking mighty haid, for I'd picked up enough to know that the new arillery was no more like any other kind of a gun than a pea shooter is like a bow and arrow, and I was thinking I'd made a scrumptious disgrace of myself before a gang of strange Johnnies. Talk about soldier's luck—if I didn't run into my old Captain on the train, a man that always keeps up with the latest thing in the artillery line. He asked me to sit down by him and I said something about the new gun. That started him. Ho was all over the place with enthusiasm about it.

"But, sir, I says. That's a queer arrangement down on paper, and when I clapped eyes on the gun it was smilling at me like an old friend. I put the men through a and the moral of this is. Never say you don't know a thing till you're sure you don't, for luck and a man's brains will pull him through many a hole with glory. Private McManus, if you have the mate to that clear in your pocket, I can use it in my business. Thanks."

hole with glory. Private McManus, if you have the mate to that cigar in your pocket, I can use it in my business. Thanks."

Buglers' school begins at any hour in the morning and keeps up intermittently all day. It is held on the high bluff west of the life-saving station, where the Signal Corps' outlook keeps watch for incoming transports. The instructor is some master of the art of bugling who has found leisure to teach the aspiring youngsters the knack of sending out a pure, farreaching tone from the instrument. Sometimes he has three or four pupils at once, sometimes he has three or four pupils at once, sometimes the or a dezen. In the latter case the effect is something to be remembered for a lifetime. By itself the bugle's note is a stirring thing, but when several bugles operated by learners get together and pipe, quaver, burble, squawk and blare in various measures, it is too stirring for the average man, and inspires a desire in his soul to tir himself to some spot where the music cannot be heard. This is a matter of difficulty. A bugle note carries almost as far as a two-cent postage stamp. From a mile or two across the hills the effect is unsarthly, particularly if there is a gusty wind blowing and the notes come by snatches. Suddenly there will be the relief of silence, than the clarion notes evoked by the expert bugler ring out alone, an example which all the rest copy immediately, giving a repetition of the distressing racket. From the spot where the lesson is going on one hears something like this:

"Tom, hold your bugle up. Don't shoot at the ground. What's the matter with your face, Mae? too't a pain? It won't help the music any and it'll spoil your troop formation it you sorew up your face that way. Get your lips in there, you private with the long nose. You're not relaying on a comb now. All together now, the assembly. Oh! that's bad! You play like a binch of Scotch bagpipers!"

After a few experiences of this kind a maiority of the assirants to musical honors drop out, convinced that their or

Next door to Hungry Jee's restaurant on Dickerson's Hill a photographer has started in business and is making all kinds of money besides promises of more. From all quarters of the camp his clients come, bringing their houses, arms and accouraments, and he has more orders to go to different camps and make pictares thereof than he can possibly fill. The nearto troopers are his best outstances. As soon as they learned that there was a man with a cameera, faccent on the second syllable) over

on the hill they set out for the place in large numbers to see if it were true.

"Bit right down and I'll fix you up," said the photographer to the first group that came.

"Well, I gives not," was the response. "Git took in these heah of eloes? Jes' wait till I come back."

Deturns of flow.

took in these heah of elo'es? Jes' wait till I come back."

It was so in every case. Pictures of themselves as they looked in their every-day attireand fine-looking, picturesque fellows they are they had no use for. Each man, when he reappeared, wore a shirt which he had just bought at the little store on the hill, had a clean hand-kerchief conspicuously protruding from his pocket, and composed his features to a solemn demeanor in kecoing with the serious business in hand. With the rough riders it is just the other way. They consider themselves in the best trim when they look toughest, and a few groups such as have been taken here might be useful in diplomacy as a warning to other nations not to engage rashiy in war with us. The air here seems to be peculiarly conducive to good photography, and many of the landscape views taken here are singularly fine specimens.

From here to New York the returning soldier

views taken here are singularly fine specimens.

From here to New York the returning soldier goes through a course of almost continuous ovation. Except where woods border the railroad on either side there is sure to be some enthusiastic Long Islander shouting greetings at him from an adjacent roadway or particulation of the soldier waying a flag at him from an apper window. In the village there is a neversaling crowd to give him an enthusiastic reception. Custom has not staled the sight of the soldier boys for the villagers. With the same enthusiasm which they exhibited at the beginning of the homegoing, they now crowd the stations and cheer the boys in blue. To be sure, it's a pretty rusty blue in most cases, and sometimes it isn't blue at all, but brown; but the dingler the uniform the more heartfeit the geeting to it. At the station near the samp the military enthusiasm takes a very practical form. Women with good things to eat and drink board the train and rush through the cars dispensing their benefices to all who wish them, while others stand outside and pass flowers and fruit up through the windows. In some of the towns this is done through regular relief organizations; in others by private and individual charity. In the earlier days when the boys were sent away from here ill fod, or not fed at all, for the jong and wearisome journey, many of them being in reality too siek to travel, there is no doubt that this charity saved many lives. There is not such necessity now for the foods, but the soldiers receive them with no less gratitude. Recently a motherly looking woman, assisted by two young men, endeared herself to one carful of soldiers by carrying a case of beer through the car and giving a bottle to each man. When she had returned to the platform a private hailed her:

"Say, ma'am! You lady that gave us the beer? I'd like to give you a souvenir."

He tore the Camp Wikoff badge from his hat and tossed it to her. Another soldier cut a button from his coat and tossed it out. A third threw her a "lucky s

"That went through Cuba with me," he called.

"There's a Mauser bullet I took off a dead Spaniard at San Juan," shouted another, and the woman dodged the bullet.

A shower of keepsakes of many kinds followed, enough to make up a highly interesting war cabinet for the recipient. A benevolent woman at Quogue, just a day or twoago, carried into a car full of soldiers a basket containing a fine assortment of wholesome food, but was disappointed to find that nobody seemed to want it. Finally she approached a young soldier who was leaning back in his seat and offered him a piece of roast chicken and a bottle of milk.

of milk.
"Thank you, ma'am," said the young fellow, setting them down in the seat beside him.
"Are you feeling too sick to eat them now?" she asked.
"Trya little of the milk. It will do you you!" you good."

No. ma'am." he said; "I don't feel too sick to eat. I'll try."

"Poor fellow," said the weman compassionatoly. "Have you had anything to eat this

morning?"

Yes ""

What did you have?"

What did you have?"

Well—er—eggs and coffee and pie and cake and ginger ate and preserves and an orange and some toast and a piece of chocolate cake and some core, bread and "—

"Then why did you accept this?" she asked with some severity.

Well, ma'am, I saw nobody else was taking any and I didn't want you to be disappointed."

You should have left it." she said. "for those who need it, if you don't."

"Bless you, ma'am!" said the young fellow; "we don't any of us need it. Fact is, we're just bursting with all the stuff we've put into ourselves in the last week."

Besides those who come to give along the way, there are those who come to beg. Scores of small boys line the station platforms and make the air resound with their unceasing cries of:

"Ginme a Mauser builet, Mr. Soldier."

"Gimme a Mauser bullet, Mr. Soldier."
"Nah, don't give him none. He's got three tready. Give it to me. I ain't got none."
"Say, I'll give you an apple and a piece of

Say, I'll give you an apple and a piece of gum for one."

As long as the train runs slow these urchins chase it up with their clamor. The soldiers are good natured and generous, and many a small boy has a Mauser to add so his collection of miscellanies and eventually to be traded off, probably, for a new style top or a postage stamp or a rare bird's egg.

WINTER HOSPITAL FOR TROOPS. It Will Be on the Southern Coast-Condition of the Camps.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 .- A board of officers has been detailed by the Surgeon-General of the army to examine sites for a large winter hospital in the South. It is the intention to make this hospital of service for the sick soldiers who will be brought to the United States from time to time. It will probably be located at some place on the coast, and the opinion prevails that it will be at Charleston or Savanprevails that it will be at Charleston or Savan-nab. The hospital will be constructed of lum-ber, and will accommodate from 1,200 to 1,500 patients at one time. It will be similar to the hospital now nearing completion at Hampton Roads.

The hospital arrangements at Camp Wikoff

Roads.

The hospital arrangements at Camp Wikoff were made the subject of a report to the Surgeon-General by the chief surgeon at the camp to-day. This telegram was received:

"The few patients remaining here temporarily under treatment will be perfectly comfortable in the altered wards now being prepared. The tents are taken off, the floor widened two feet and the plot raised two feet. There are sliding windows and good ventilation and three medium baseburner stoves in each. Two of these are well under way. There is a big force of carpenters and plenty of lumber. Everything is ordered, and in three or four days four of these wards will be occupied. They will accommodate fifty patients each and four will be, I think, more than enough.

The Shinnecock took about 300 to-day. The Relief will take 300 from the division hospitals here to-morrow and the Shinnecock will take 300 more at 1 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday. Ehert said this evening he had less than 160 patients left, and he is directed not to receive any more from any source. The only influx of sick will be from the camps to the general hospital, where all typhoid cases have to be sent. I inquired in many wards and was fold that patients were comfortable last night during the cold storm.

The President to-day received the following

The President to-day received the following message by telegraph from Major-Gen. Breck

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., Sept. 11, 1898, To the President:

Less than forty days ago work was begun to build and equip Sternberg Hospital, to supply a crying demand for better accommodations and more careful treatment of the sick of this command, who were daily increasing in numbers when I assumed command on Aug. 2. Major Griffin was put in charge of this hospital, and it has been in that time of infinite comfort to the hundreds of sick who have been in its wards and is now a model field hospital in every way. He deserves great praise and commendation for the work he has done.

Major-General Commanding.

The sanitary condition of the military camp

The sanitary condition of the military camp at Huntsville, Ala., was made the subject of the following letter from Major-Gen. Coppinger.

received to-day:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS.)

CAMP WHRELER.
HUNTSVIPLE. Ala., Nept. 9, 1898.

DEAR SURGEON-GENERAL: I have an impression that at this time it may be of interest to you to have a line on a linesman's view of the sanitary condition of the Fourth Army Corps. We are camped in an attractive, open valley, the fresh, cool, invigorating air of the Huntsville hills steadily winning our poor enfectled men back to life and strength after the poisonous, fever-laden awamps of Tamps. Our corps and brigade hospitals are well supplied, surgeons and attendants doing fine work. Their work has been long and ardinous. Drs. Hernolds. Lippitt. Strong, and Richards, now faver-stricken, broken down, were especially noticeable for their indefatigable zeal for the well-being and their tender solicitude for the rectively, with marked and successful administrative capacity.
Our condition struggling at Tamps with tra-

fectively, with marked and successful administrative canacity.

Our condition struggling at Tampa with typhoid and mularial fever was sead. I cannot too strongly express my gratitude to you for the extraordinary success with which you supplied the corps with dectors, immunes, nurses and medical stores, the more extraordinary when you reflect how conflicting and unlooked for orders fired our men, with little time for preparation, into unlooked-for places. You humanely responded to every appeal.

On behalf of my stricken men I wish earnestly totiank you Believe me, sincerely yours, J. J. COPPINGER, Major-General, U. S. V.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 12.-The sick soldiers aboard the Panama were to-day landed and placed in the hospital at Old Point Comfort. There were some fifteen of these. Most of the convalescents are still aboard the ship, but the pare gradually being sent on furiough to their homes.

Some of the Men Not in Condition to Be

Moved, It Is Charged-List of the Regi-ments in Camp-Bough Riders to Be Mustered Out To-Day-Six Deaths Yesterday. CAMP WIROFF, MONTAUR POINT, L. L., Sept. 12.-The detention hospital has reduced the umber of its patients to about eighty-five. Major Ebert expects that in the course of two weeks only twenty-five will remain, not allowing for deaths. The men now left are nearly all regarded as too sick to be moved at present. Major Harding of the engineers began to-day to frame in two wards and the mess hall for their shelter. There were 438 patients in the hospital when orders were given to clear it

out. Since then 20 have returned to duty, 110

transferred to other hospitals. Some of the doctors, notably Dr. Boyer, who has about thirty serious cases in wards I and F. have refused positively to sign removal permits for any more men. Mrs. Geraldine Bailey, director of the National Relief League, considers that many men have already been sent from the detention hospital who were not fit to go. On Friday about 200 were sent on the Shinne cock, and on Saturday came orders to send 100 more. She says that sixty-nine were selected and that Col. Forwood then went through the wards to pick out thirty-one others.

Miss Hattie Hawley, a daughter of Gen. Hawley, and representing the Soldiers' Rest of Washington, reports a conversation between Col. Forwood and Major Ebert in which she says the Colonel said he would annul any doctor's contract on the spot if he refused to sign the removal permits.

Yesterday, Mrs. Bailey says, some of the forty men selected to go up on the Shinnecock protested against being moved, and begged to be allowed to wait a day or two longer. Many of them were afraid of being seasick. All were weak and most of them were carried on board the boat on stretchers. Nearly all, except those from the detention hospital, were able to walk and care for themselves, Mrs. Bailey says. She does not wish to blame those in charge of the detention hospital for what she considers this dangerous haste. She says the care and treatment all have received there have been excelent in every way.

The general hospital has about 550 patients o-day. One hundred and twenty-five sick Massachusetts men were sent direct to Boston on the hospital ship Relief to-day, and 275 other sick and convalescents also left camp Orders were issued to-day to send several ambulances to the station about 5 o'clock each night to gather up sick men there who were ntending to leave camp and did not, or wh were unadvisedly out of the hospital. Some of these will be kept over night at the detention hospital, and if they develop fever or siekness will be transferred to the general bospital the next morning.

There were six deaths to-day. In the gensral hospital, James F. McTiernan, company G. Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid, and Louis Brown, Company D. Twentieth Infantry, ty-phoid. In the detention hospital, Frank Tinkham, Company F. First Illinois, typhoid: Robert F. Harrison, Company E. First Illinois, dysentery, and George Gleason, Company L, Ninth Massachusetts, dysentery. In the First Divison hospital, John Quinn, Company G. Tenth Infantry, typhoid.

tered out to-morrow, and Col. Roosevelt will probably leave camp about Thursday. Their equipment has all been turned in. There is a feeling among them that they have been turned out of the service a little more rapidly than other volunteers. Col. Mills, the mustering officer, was ready to muster them out before Col. Roosevelt had been informed when that act was to be performed. Lieut Carr of Virginia has announced his intention of going to Cairo, Egypt, and enlisting in the British Army. The following regiments are now encamped here: ered out to-morrow, and Col. Roosevelt will

Cairo, Egypt, and enlisting in the British Army,
The following regiments are now encamped
here:
Of infantry, the First, Fecond, Third, Fourth,
Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Twelith, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentith, Treeth,
Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth
and Twenty-fith regiments.
Of cavalry, the First, Second Third, Sixth,
Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth, and the rough riders.
Of light artiliery, Companies E and K of the
First, A and F of the Second, F of the Fourth
and F of the Fifth.
Of heavy artillery, Companies A and B of the
First and G and H of the Fourth,
Of engineers, six companies of volunteers.
Transportation for the Third and Twentieth
Infantry is ready to-night, and they leave tomorrow, presumably for their stations. The
Twenty-first Infantry have been under orders
to leave for several days for Platisburg, but
there has been some delay in securing transportation. Other regiments under orders to be
ready to leave are the Third Cavalry and the
Fourth, Twelith, Thereenth, Seventeenth and
Twenty-second Infantwy.
Col, McClernand, Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. Shafter's staff, has been notified
that the General will stop in Washington only
a few days. It is not known whether he Intends to return here to again assume command of the Department of the East.

NEW YORKERS AT CAMP MEADE.

and the 202d Is Expected. HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 12.-There was joy in he camp of the Third New York to-day when

the order came to start for home. The first train got away about 6 o'clock this evening. Col. Hoffman will review the regiment at Elmira. The Third has been anxious to quit the service and the men blame the officers for this sentiment. They say that the regiment would have gone to the Philippines save for the action of the officers.

Two other New York regiments have already

arrived at Camp Meade and a third is expected. to-morrow. The 201st, Col. H. W. Hubbell commanding, arrived from Camp Black on unday and now occupies the ground vacated by the Sixth Pennsylvania. It is one of the best positions in the camp. One private said to-day that the food furnished here is much better than that supplied at Camp Black, and that, generally speaking, the conditions are much better. Col. Hubbell was much pleased with the conduct of his men on the way to Camp Meade. There was no disorder or drunkenness. Col. Corby of the Fourth Mis-souri is in command of the Second Brigade. Second Division, to which the 201st has been assigned.

Private William Hull, Company D, 201st New York, died suddenly in his tent to-day and his body was sent to his home at 534 West 126th street. It is believed that he died of heart dis-

street. It is believed that he died of heart discase.

The 203d New York arrived this morning and
has been brigaded with the Fifteenth Pennsylvania and the Second West Virginia. It takes
the ground of the Third New York, a most desirable camp near Second Division headquarters. All the New York soldiers are satisfied
and requisitions have been made for their overcoats and other winter equipment. They expect to go to Cuba and are not sorry. The 202d
New York will probably reach Camp Meade
about Thursday. It will be brigaded with the
Third Connecticut and Fourteenth Pennsylvania.

show York will probably reach Camp Meane about Thursday. It will be brigaded with the Third Connecticut and Fourteenth Pennsylvania.

A member of Gen. Graham's staff said to-day that the soldiers would remain here until cold weather. Gen. Graham is organizing a third division and when Gen. Young gets here he will be placed in command of one of the three.

The Sixteenth Fennsylvania battation will leave for New York to-morrow afternoon, and on Wednesday will sail for Porto Rico. This evening the Sixth Signal Company left for Montauk Point to join the others of the corps which are booked for Cuba. All the members of the signal companies have been given to understand that they will be expected to serve out the terms of their enlistment.

Surgeon-General Sternberg has ordered an investigation of the death of a private in the Tenth Ohio, to whom medical attention is said to have been refused by a surgeon who thought he was homesick when he was dying of typhoid. On Sept. 28 the monument of the Seventh West Virginia will be unveiled at Gettysburg. and the Second West Virginia, at Camp Meade, has received permission to take part in the ceremonies. The regiment will march to the battlefield. Gov. Atkinson and other State officers will take part in the externon, but will return to-morrow. He was accompanied by Lieut, Somerall of his staff. It is now well settled that Gen. Graham's corps will be sent to Cuba, and his quartermasters are working overtime filling requisitions of the regimental commanders for overcoats, woollen blankets, and other winter equipment. Last night the weather was coid, and many of the regiments which have not yet received beavy underciothing and overcoats were unable to keep warm. Under orders from corps headquarters all meas tents have been placed between the tents of the time officers and the head of the company streets, so that the officers may appervise the cooking and the measing of the men. Much of the trouble in the military camps

CUBAN NATIONALIST PARTY.

Its Organization Started in This City-Con A number of prominent Cubans at present

in this city have started a movement for the organization of the Cuban Nationalist party meeting was held at 57 West Twenty-fifth street on Saturday and a manifesto was read reviewing the present situation and setting forth the necessity of constituting a new party, which, without reference to previous po eal affiliation, should bring together all the valuable elements of the population of the isl and Interested in its well-being and prosper ity for the purpose of reconstructing the Gov ernment in conformity with the spirit of the esolution passed by the Congress of the United States on April 19. After referring to the military occupation of the island by the United States and explaining that this condition is only a transitory one, the manifesto proceeds:

have received furloughs, and 200 have been 'In laying down that fact as a fundamental one, we must not forget the debt of gratitude which we owe to the United States, nor the moral responsibility which the United States has assumed before the world, appearing as the sponsor of the people of Cuba and of their capability to develop and flourish in peace un der the beneficent influence of justice and liberty. There is no incompatability whatever between the duties and feelings of the American people and our own duties and feelings On the contrary, they fully harmonize, since they emanate in both cases from the same ex-alted ideal of civilization and progress.

"We have fought for the principle which the American people have laid down as the foundation of public law in America, namely, that those who govern derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Striving for our full autonomy for the purpose of organizing and governing ourselves in accordance with the dictates of our conscience and the conditions of our collective life, we affirm and realize the American principle and prove its virtuality and its efficacy in furthering the improvement of the individual man and of a people.

provement of the individual man and of a people.

"Laboring now for peace and order with the same ardor and constancy with which we engaged in war, we shall demonstrate that we were worthy of the sacrilices made by the American nation in our behalf and we shall dispel all suspicion as to our being unpresered for the political liberty which we have obtained. We shall thus fitly return the valuable service rendered us, and at once relieve our benefactors from all anxiety, showing that their generous act will neither be injurious to them nor even the source of serious care."

The manifesto then outlines the conduct which should be followed by those who wish to see the people of Cuba prosperous and happy, and calls upon all who are animated by that feeling, whether Cubans or Spaniards, to join hands in the furtherance of that purpose. The manifesto was approved and then the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The present situation in Cuba imposes the necessity of uniting the political elements of the country for the purpose of supporting the principles and of achieving the object which inspired the war for independence; and

"Whereas, It is both necessary and convenient that we should conform our conduct and proceedings to the partial of the resolution

object which inspired the war for independence; and
"Whereas. It is both necessary and convenient that we should conform our conduct and proceedings to the spirit of the resolutions passed by the Congress of the United States on April 10, 1838.
"Resolved, That for the purpose of constituting in Cuba the Cuban Nationalist party we invite the co-operation of all the revolutionary elements, and also of all the other elements of the Cuban population which sympathize with the object above stated, without regard to their previous political affiliation; and

"Resolved. That a committee be appointed whose duty shall be to publish and distribute a

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed whose duty shall be to publish and distribute a manifesto wherein the purposes and object of the proposed party are set forth at length, and to take all such other steps as may be necessary in order to convene in Cuba, at the proper time, a convention of delegates from all parts of the island for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the party."

A tieneral Provisional Committee of sixty was elected. Among those elected are the following: Enrique José Varona, Carlos I. Părraga, acting Secretary of the Cuban Revolutionary party; Juan F. O'Farrill, Carlos Zaldo, Ricardo Dolz, Francisco Chenard, Secretary of the Advisory Board of the Cuban Revolutionary party; Manuel Sanguily, Edelberto Farrés, Fidel G. Pierra. Dr. H. Lincoln de Zayas, José M. Garcea Montes, Dr. J. A. Gonzalez Lanuza, Pallo Desvernine, Dr. Raimundo Menocai. Nicolas Heredia, Luis Estevez, Tomás Mederos, Luis Arozarena, Nicolas de Cardenas, Dr. Eusablo Hernández, Dr. Aristides Aguero, Dr. Diego Tamayo, President of the Advisory Board of the Cuban Revolutionary party; Isaac Carrillo, Alfredo Hernández, Emilio del Monte, Carlos Font Sterling, Antonio Bravo y Correoso and Dr. I. Remirez.

CARING FOR THE CONVALESCENTS.

Women's National War Relief Association Speeding Soldiers to Health.

The Women's National War Relief Association has obtained from Major D. M. Appel an order allowing it to take the convalescent soldiers in any hospital in New York and vicinity and place them in the homes provided by the association. Acting on this order, 100 men were taken yesterday from Montauk and placed in St. John's and St. Peter's hospitals in Yonkers. Nurses and doctors went with the men The association is planning to get all the convalescent soldiers it can in this way and valescent soldiers it can in this way and place them in suburban homes and hospitals until they are completely recovered. One hundred and twelve men are now in the Salvation Army barracks, placed at the disposal of the association, in East Fifteenth street. Forty cots were sent there yesterday, and no efforts have been spared in fitting it up into a small hospital. A meeting of the directors of the association will be held to-day at the Windsor Hotel, to consider future plans for the work.

HOSPITAL TRAIN AT JERSEY CITY. Waiting for Men from Montauk-Fifth Mas-

sachusetts Goes Through A Government hospital train, consisting of nine cars, arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Bay street station about 12:30 A. M. yesterday. It was in charge of Major Richards and Capt. Shaw, army surgeons. They had with them twenty-three male nurses. The train carried 135 fever patients from Fernanding to Cincinnati, and then came to Jersey City to await orders.
The Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

1,242 officers and men, under command of Col. Whitney, passed through Jersey City yesterday morning on its way from Framingham, Mass., to Camp Meade.

Two hundred and thirty-eight men of the Sixteenth Regular Infantry, from Camp Cleary at Noonan, Ga., arrived in Jersey City about 5 A. M. yesterday. They were under command of Lieut. A. B. Donnelly, and were on their way to Montauk Point. A ferryboat conveyed them to Long Island City.

21 Soldiers Quit Hospital; 2 Enter. Thirteen soldiers were discharged as cured from Presbyterian Hospital yesterday. Eight were discharged from Mount Sinai Hospital. William Kelly, 19 years old, a private of Company M. Eighth New York, was removed to Presbyterian Hospital yesterday from his home, 412 East Eighty-fourth street. He was ill with typhoid malaria.

John Fletcher, 42 years old, a seaman on the United States receiving ship Vermont, was removed from his home at 200 East Sixty-fith street to Flower Hospital yesterday suffering from gastritis.

Resignation of Capt. Klein of the 203d. The action of Capt. John F. Klein of Company F of the 203d Regiment in resigning his com mission just as the regiment was ordered away has caused considerable criticism in the Seven-teenth Separate Company of Flushing. Capt. Klein was in command of the Flushing com-pany when he was appointed to command Company F in the new regiment. He asserts that business reasons necessitated his retiring from the regiment.

Corporal Byrne Dies of Typhold. Edward Byrne, a Corporal in Company G, Twelfth New York Volunteers, died yesterday in Roosevelt Hospital. He had been at his home, 268 West Forty-first street, on a furlough for several weeks. On Sept. 9 he was taken to the heapital, suffering from typhoid fever. He was 28 years old.

Gloucester to Honor Its Namesake. BOSTON, Sept. 12.-Lieutenant-Commander Richard Wainwright and his famous converted yacht Gloucester have arrived in this harbor. In a few days the boat will go to Gloucester, the city for which she is named, where the people are anxious to give her a well earned welcome.

Ninth New York Soon to Come Home. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 12.-The work of paying the Ninth New York Infantry will begin to-morrow morning, and the regiment will probably leave for New York city to-morrow night. RED CROSS WORK IN CUBA.

MISS BARTON SAYS THE NEEDY THERE CAN BE EASILY RELIEVED.

the Wants No One Blamed for Her Ostra cism from Havana-Her Praise for the Mules That Accompanied Her Expedition-The President's Niece Writes of the Diet Kitchen at Camp Hobson.

The Red Cross Society received from Clara Barton yesterday a telegram in which she an-nounced that she had arrived at Washington and would go at once to Glen Echo, her country home. As this is near Washington, it is presumed that Miss Barton intends to rest for a day or two before conferring with the Presi dent and the State Department concerning the Cuban relief plans. It is probable that this conference will be held very shortly, as upon it will depend the future movements of the San Antonio, which is loaded and is now waiting to sail for Havana. A letter received yesterday from Miss Barton when at Egmont Key "I have given a statement through the press

relating to the conditions of our leaving Havana, which, under the circumstances, was in the opinion of all of us the thing to do. Havana is not an open city, as is reported, in one sense, and yet in another it is. Spain holds the entire government of the city, and, naturally, it is open just as far as they want it to be. This is only what any nation would do under the circumstances, and learning the true condition of things I thought it just to our Government to take the course I did. When the commissions have had time to effeet their negotiations it will be the proper time for outside action. The relief of the island west of Santiago province, when obstruc-tions are removed, can be made a very quick thing. It seemed to us especially easy, there not being a single town of any considerable size between San Antonio and Cienfuegos in which we had not personal acquaintances and parties ready from the acquaintance of the old relief to take the work up simultaneously and accomplish it literally at once. It was the general opinion of every member of the staff and party that, with permission to act, suitable water transportation and the supplies which were already there and would naturally come, four weeks need not leave a hungry person on the island. I name this in order to show you how easy a thing it will be to fin-ish that work when the diplomatic arrangementa are completed.

'Our cargo by the Clinton, as you will understand, was only a small affair of odds and ends, having been drawn upon from first to last the reconcentrados, refugees and the United States Army alternately. We have un-loaded them here, sent the Clinton home, as her charter was expiring, will to-morrow take the supplies to Tampa and store them under charge of Dr. Partello, subject to your direccharge of Dr. Parteno, subject to your direction. The mules, good, brave fellows, were returned in perfect condition, having nothing to complain of but too close confinement. The opportunity for their use would have been abundant in Cuba if we had landed in Havana. Although never of any absolute use to us, there was still comfort in having them; one could almost gather strength from the sight of their great, smooth bodies and honest, patient faces. I always thanked you for them and trust there will not be much loss in them. "The Morse is loaded with the supplies of the Port Victor, not one of which we were ever able to reach during our stay in Santiago. Mr. Conklin remains closely by them, will watch them faithfully and sail them where you direct. I have given this direction by despatch two or three times, and hope it has reached, although communications in this part of the country are very uncertain.

"I hope the public will be reasonable enough not to altach any personal matter or slight to the Red Cross or to anybody else in our leaving Havana. All that I have said has been so plain and calm and altogether kind that it would be sheer love of sensation and a desire to abuse and be abused that could make them regard or represent it as anything but a morely difformatic, national step, having for its tion. The mules, good, brave fellows, were

sire to abuse and be abused that could make them regard or represent it as anything but a purely diplomatic, national step, having for its entire basis the proper relations between Governments and as a Governmental action out and out, and I have no fears but our Government will see it in that light and sustain the action."

Another interesting letter was received by the Red Cross yesterday from Miss Junia Mc-Kinley, a nicee of Fresident McKinley. he latter undertook a short time ago the work of establishing a diet kitchen at Camp Hobson, with Red Cross assistance.

Another interesting letter was received by the Red Cross yesterday from Miss Junia McKinley, a niece of President McKinley. he latter undertook a short time ago the work of establishing a diet kitchen at Camp Hobson, with Red Cross assistance.

Part of her letter is as follows:

"After serving in our kitchen all day Saturday, I learned that nurses were needed for the typhoid fever ward at Camp Hobson, and I offered my services until nurses could come from Aflanta. I assisted through Saturday night and part of Sonday, and then learned of need for drugs, which I ordered by telephone from Aflanta. I sent out a trained nurse today, hoging that her services will be paid for bythe learned of the services. The kitchen will be kept of the learned of the services will be paid for bythe learned cars. The kitchen will be kept of the learned of the services will be paid for bythe learned cars. The kitchen will be kept of the learned cars. The kitchen will be kept of the learned cars. The kitchen will be kept of the learned cars. The kitchen will be kept of the learned cars. The kitchen will be kept of the learned cars. The kitchen will be kept of the learned cars. The kitchen will be kept of the learned cars. The kitchen will be kept of the learned cars. The kitchen will be kept of the learned cars. The kitchen will be kept of the learned cars. The kitchen will be kept of the learned cars. The kitchen says that the hospital cars most of the Garden will line as most of the patients and nurses that the kitchen has been a blessing. The tables are covered with linen cloths, vases of flowers are set each meal, and at the noon meal ladies from the hotel come over and help serve the convalescents. After the convalescent patients leave the nurses come in. The needs are sent in to hospital wards at stated hours. Up to last inght I had served 1.170 meals, according to tickets sent in This does not include all meals furnished to nurses. Nearly all the officers of two regiments of the patients of two regiments of the manufactured with

## Coat and Waistcoat

fabrics in generous assortment some very rough, others smoothall finely tailored and superbly trimmed,

\$25, \$28 and \$30.

Crouserings, \$6.50 to \$12. Cop Coatings, \$25 to \$40.

## Burnham & Phillips Eustom Calloring Only.

Cemple Court Annex, 119 Massau St.

W. & J. Sloane

Announce the opening of late importations of

CLEMERY AND TRIANON LACES. NINON BLINDS, AND GENEO AND IMPERIAL VELVETS.

ALSO

Damasks, Brocades, and Tapestries, in reproductions of Antiques of all periods.

## Broadway & 19th Street.

NAVAL ORDERS.

New Assignments Announced to Duties on WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.-These naval orders

have been issued: Surgeon Crawford, from the Boston on reporting of Surgeon L. W. Atlee; Surgeon L. W. Atlee, from the Naval Home, Philadelphia, to the Boston; Sur-

geon W. H. Rush, order of detachment from the Mare Island Naval Hospital and to the Boston revoked, and will remain under treatment at the Mar-Island Hospital; Assistant Surgeon C. P. Kindle berger, to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia; Surgeon P. A. Lovering, from the Oregon to the Lancaster Surgeon A. M. Moore (retired), from the recruiting rendezvous in Chicago to his home; Surgeon F. B. Stephenson, from the Lancaster to the Oregon; Sur geon J. W. Baker (retired), to the recruiting render rous in Chicago; Medical Director G. F. Winslow detached as a member of the Naval Medical Examin ing Board in Washington and to the Boston Navy

detached as a member of the Naval Medical Examining Board in Washington and to the Boston Navy Yard; Surgeon W. A. McClurg, from the Richmond to duty as a member of the Naval Medical Examining Board, Washington.

Lieut. A. L. Key, detached from the Naval Academy and spipointed naval attache to Tokio and Pekini Lieut. & P. Jones, from the Dorothea to the Cassius; Commander F. M. Wise, from the Hector to home and wait orders; Easign E. Earle, from the Hornet to the Cassius as watch and division officer; Easign T. J. Senn, from the Hawk to the naval proving ground; Lieut. T. E. D. W. Veeder, from the Bancroft to the Scindia, as executive officer; Lieut. William Truation, to duty as executive officer of the Bancroft; Easign E. P. Jessoo, from the Hawk to the Cassius; Lieut. E. B. Underwood, from the Miantonomoh to the Oregon; Lieut. A. L. Norton from the Miantonomoh to the lowa; Ensign F. H. Schofield, from the Hawk to the Scindia, as watch and division officer; Lieut. G. R. Evanz, from the Tecumseh to the Cassius; Lieut. G. R. Evanz, from the Tecumseh to the Cassius officer, Lieut. J. A. Shearman, from the Katahdin; Ensign J. H. Roys, from the Ragie to the Scindia, as watch and division officer; Lieut. J. A. Shearman, from the Katahdin; from the Fasle to the Scindia; Ensign H. C. Mustin, from the Fasle to the Scindia; Ensign H. C. Mustin, from the Fasle to the Scindia; Ensign H. C. Mustin, from the Fasle to the Scindia; Ensign H. A. Aucelius, from the Cassius to the Hornet; Ensign H. A. Aucelius, from the Cassius to the Hornet; Ensign H. A. Aucelius, from the New Hampshire to the Efrida; Ensign D. Chase, to the Minnesota; Assistant Paymaster C. R. Wood, from the Hector, home and settle accounts; Lieut. C. H. Parker, from the Marcellus to home; Lieutas S. M. Blount, N. V. Lynam, H. I. Thompson, John Mointyre and J. W. Wilmott, from the Hector to the Marcellus to home; Lesign H. L. Dooke, from the Hector to the navy yard, Boston; Lieut, J. C. Dow, from the Scindia to the Alexander as executive officer; Lieut, N. M. officer: Lieut. N. M. Hubbard, from the Oregon to the Misntonomoh; Assistant Engineer W. E. Dobins, from the Hector to home; Easign 6. Norman, from the Iowa to the Miantonomoh; Lieut. R. E. Barry, from the Cassius to the Tecumsch; Lieut. William Cox and Ensign F. C. Hall, from the Cassius to the Hawk; Ensign G. F. Thomas, from the Scindia to the Bincroft; Ensign W. O. Poseell, from the Scindia to the Eagle; Ensign W. O. Poseell, from the Scindia to the Katahdin; Ensign E. T. Hoopes, from the Scindia to the Eagle; Ensign J. Byrne, from the Scindia to the Fagle; Ensign J. Byrne, from the Scindia to the Fern; Lieut. G. I. Jones and Lieuts, 'Junior grade') C. B. Townsend and F. B. Avery, honorably discharged on Sept. 10.

GOOD NEWS FOR NAVAL OFFICERS ecretary Long Proposes That None Shall

BOSTON, Sept. 12.-John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, looking as fresh and rugged as a farmer, passed through Boston this morning on his way to Washington, whither he had been summoned by a telegraphic despatch. Something he said while waiting for his carriage at the railway station will please many officers in the navy.

What will be the effect of your proposed bill relating to promotions in the navy upon

bill relating to promotions in the navy upon the men already promoted for gailantry?" he was asked.

"The fact is," he replied, "that before leaving Washington I directed the Judge Advocate General to prepare two bills. The first related to future promotions and contained a provision which made it possible to promote a man without at the same time practically degrading all his juniors. The second bill deals with the officers who have suffered in numbers and otherwise by the promotions already made, and aims so to provide that they shall receive the promotion which would have come to them at a certain time had no exceptional promotions been made. I think it can be so arranged that these officers to whom opportunities for distinction did not come shall receive their due promotions without loss in point of time through the promotions of others—in other words, they will save their numbers."

Aid Needed for Soldiers' Families. The following appeal is made by the Soldiers' Families' Protective Association:

New York, Sept. 12.

To the Public:

While gratefully acknowledging the generous help already extended to it, and recognizing the very liberal and patriotic support given to the soldiers through the Red Cross, the War Relief Association and other noble bodies of citizens, taxing heavily the generosity of our people, this association is compelled to make this further appeal for funds to carry on its work of assisting the needy families of volunteers from this city, from over 900 of which applications have been received to date.

The impression that the necessity for relief in such cases ended with the cessation of hostilities is erroneous. Such necessity will exist while the regiments from this city remain in service, and even after they have been mustered out some time must inevitably elapse before the breadwinners of these families can secure employment.

The Government should provide, and according to official statements is providing for the soldiers themselves, and some private contributions may with advantage be applied to the assistance of those at home for whom the soldier, in the unjority of cases, is unable to make provision.

Contributions should be sent to the Hon.

Thomas L. James. Treasurer, at Lincoln National Bank, 38 East Forty-second street, New York city.

F. R. PEMBERTON.

Chairman Committee on Ways and Means.

Death of Private Cook of the Seventy-first. HACKENBACK, N. J., Sept. 12.-George Cook, a member of Company E, Seventy-first New York, died at the Hackensack Hospital this morning. died at the Hackensack Hospital this morning. He was 14 years old, and was horn at Oxford, England. He had no relatives in this country. When the Seventy-first men were brought to New York from Santiago Cook was taken to Rutherford by J. H. Davis, a citizen who wished to manifest his appreciation for the soldiers who captured the Cuban city. Cook became very sick and was taken to the Hackensack Hospital, where he received every possible attention and the best of medical skill.

To De Mustered tout of the Army. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.-The Acting Secretary of War to-day ordered mustered out the following organizations: Heavy Battery C. Con-

following organizations: Heavy Battery C. Con-necticut Volunteers, 4 officers, 190 men, at Niantie, Conn.: First Georgia Infantry, 43 offi-cers, 1.164 men, Knoxville, to home stations of companies: Fourth New York Light Battery, 3 officers, 106 men, Hempstead, to armory, New York: Fifth New York Light Battery, 3 officers, 104 men, Hempstead, to armory, New York Seventh New York Light Battery, 3 officers, 106 men, Hempstead, to State Armory, Bochester,

Adjutant Davidson of the Sixty-ninth Resigns HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 12.-Capt. John A. Davidson, Adjutant of the Sixty-ninth New York, has resigned on account of business pressure. Col. Duffy will appoint Second Lieut. Grenville Temple Emmett, now acting aide to Gen. Coppinger, in his place.

71st Private Not Expected to Survive. NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 12.-Harry Carpenter of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, who contracted typhoid fever at Santiago, is not expected to survive the night. He is at the home of his father. Ethan B. Carpenter, Monroe, Orange county. Ladies' Gloves.

Fall Importation of the celebrated

REYNIER Kid Gloves,

(Suede and Glace),

Lord& Taylor,

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE **Antique Oak Dining Tables** \$7.50.

45 West 23d Street.

STUDENT SOLDIER DEAD. One of the Princeton Boys, Just Home from Porto Rico, Passes Away.

NYACE, N. Y., Sept. 12.- Harold Perry Smith of Battery A. Pennsylvania Light Artillery, who arrived in New York on the transport Mississippi on Saturday very ill, died suddenly at his home in Nyack this afternoon at 3 o'clock. He was seized with severe dysentery the day after he left Porto Rico. The doctor who attended him on the boat said he also had jaundice. Upon reaching New York city he was carried

Upon reaching New York city he was carried to the steamer Chrystenah and brought to Nrack. He passed last night quite comfortably, and this morning his symptome were considerably better. At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon he passed suddenly away.

Out of about fifty volunteers from Nyack in the army and navy since the beginning of the war with Spain Smith is the first to die. He was born in Nyack and was in his twenty-first year. He graduated from Princeton College in June last and immediately enlisted in Battery A. He left with the battery for Porto Ricc on Aug. 3, leaving again on Sept. 3 by the Mississippi.

CERVERA'S MEN OFF FOR SPAIN.

The City of Rome Sails from Portsmouth with the Spanish Naval Prisoners. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 12.- The first barge load of Spanish prisoners left the Greely Cot-

tage landing on Seavey's Island in tow of tug Piscataqua to embark on the steamship City of Rome at 6 A. M. to-day. The Spaniards seemed in high spirits, joking and laughing, and some singing songs. Several trips of the barges were necessary to transport the entire lot of 1.700 prisoners to the vessel. Shortly before noon the order was given to

weigh anchor, and inside of fifteen minutes the weigh anchor, and inside of fifteen minutes the City of Rome was proceeding to sea, bound for Santander. Spain. As she left the harbor she was saluted by the whistles of all the steam craft on the river, and cheers from boats on all sides. The Spaniards returned the salute by waving their hats.

The prison stockade on Seavey's Island is now deserted, and it is not known just what use the Government will make of the buildings there. The Marine Guard is glad to be relieved from the duty of guarding the prisoners.

War Relief Work by Nyack Women. NYACE, N. Y., Sept. 12 .- The Nyack Auxiliary of the Women's War Relief Association, organized last week by Miss Helen Gould, held a largely attended meeting here to-day. Many of the best known women of this part of the country were present and have already engaged in active work. Twenty convalescent soldiers are to be brought to Nyack.

Whole Body a Mass of Sores Doctor Could Not Cure. Tried CUTICURA. Speedily Cured. Now Fine Hair

And Clear Skin.

Our baby at the age of four months was sickly, and broke out with Eczema on his face and body. He was a mass of scabs. The doctor could not cure him. One day I saw your advertisement in the newspaper, and I got CUTICURA REMEDIES at once. I used one box of Curicuna (cintment), one bottle of Curi-CURA RESOLVENT, and three cakes of Curicura Soap, and he was cured. He is now seventeen months old, weighs 46 pounds, and has the finest head of hair and clearest skin

you would want to see. LOUIS BENZINGER, Feb. 3, 1898. 2750 8th Ave., New York City. **ECZEMA ON LEG CURED** 

BY CUTICURA I had a sore on the upper part of my leg that three doctors called Eczema. Such pain I never experienced in all my life. I read in the papers of CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I bought the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA

BOAF, and CUTICURA (contiment).

The first time I used them was before I went to bed, and I siept more that night than I had for two weeks before, and from that time on it got better, and to-day it is entirely gone. Feb. 3, 1898. C. BUNKEL, Mount Joy, Penn

Sold throughout the world. Potten Davo and Cuns., Sole Press., Sector., 2018 Ecours, Sector is the Woost Ecours is the Ecours in the Ecours in the Ecours is the Ecours in the Ecours in